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How do I rate him, etc.? And yet the ablative also approaches closely at times to an adjective. A thing or a person could be rated as worth a sesterce; compare *divitiae, gratia, potentia sestertio nummo aestimanda sunt* (Seneca). The same idea could be expressed by an adjective; compare *sestertiarius homo* (Petronius). With this in turn compare the 'three-fig aedile', *aedilem trium cauniarum* (Petronius). The development was the same as that with which we are familiar in such phrases as 'ten-cent cigar', 'no-account niggah'. This occasional affinity of the ablative for the substantive, especially when the words are identical and the idea is indefinite, is a striking indication of the overlapping of these constructions and is due in all probability to the influence of the genitive upon the ablative. Among the prepositional expressions also there are several which were felt as closely akin to an adjective, e. g. *res humanae tenues ac pro nihilo pulantur* (Cicero—note *tenues ac*), or an appositive, e. g. the phrase *pro luto habere* or *esse* as compared with *tamquam lutum aestimabitur argentum*.

Professor Laing's monograph opens up a wide field. To clear up the whole subject it would be necessary to include in the investigation all the methods by which valuation and the wider concept of quality are expressed, especially the genitive of quality, the descriptive ablative, the adjectives *carus, pretiosus, vilis*, etc., adverbs, and appositives. But—*vita brevis!* We must be grateful to Professor Laing for what he has given us.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE.

ARTHUR L. WHEELER.

The "Chronica Fratris Jordani a Giano". A Dissertation Submitted to the Faculty of Letters of the Catholic University of America. By Rev. Edwin J. Auweiler, O. F. M. Washington, D. C. (1917). Pp. 64.

The contents of this dissertation are as follows: Preface (5-6); History of the Chronicle of Jordan of Giano (7); The Manuscripts (8-12); Indirect Sources of the Text (13-15); The Editions (16-19); The Life of Jordan (20-44); The Latin Text of the Present Edition (45-53); Apparatus Criticus (54-60); Bibliography (61-63); Vita (64).

Jordan's Chronicle, written in the latter half of the thirteenth century, is an account of the "coming of the first friars into Germany and <of> their lives and their deeds".

In his discussion of the life of Jordan Dr. Auweiler discusses the Latinity of Jordan. In so doing he treats one phase of Latinity which will interest classical students. Henry Boehmer, in his edition of the *Chronica Fratris Jordani*, which was published in *Collection d'Études et de Documents sur l'Histoire Religieuse et Littéraire du Moyen Âge*, 6 (Paris, 1908), suggested that Jordan's Latin is heavy and shows signs of being deeply affected by the vernacular Italian just then coming into its status as a modern language. He had even ventured to say that a number of Jordan's expressions are 'Italian vulgarisms', and argued from this that

Jordan was an Italian without much culture. In contradiction to this Dr. Auweiler has pointed out how many of the examples cited by Boehmer to prove his contention are really adoptions or adaptations from the Latin of the Scriptures, though most of them have behind them the authority also of recognized good Latin writers. The partitive expressions with *de*, for instance, used instead of the genitive, which came into usage in the modern languages, is of quite respectable antiquity and can be found frequently among Latin writers of the classical as well as of the post-classical time. Dr. Auweiler has given a number of examples. The use of *subito* in the sense of 'all at once' or 'quickly' is found in Cicero, as well as in the Latin Vulgate. The use of the preposition *de*, in the sense of *secundum*, is not a modern Italianism, but is found in Suetonius, Tibullus, and Caesar. The expression *in sero* need not be a vulgarism or a modernism, for *serum*, in almost precisely that sense, is used by Livy and Suetonius. *Culpo* in the sense of 'blaming', impugned by Boehmer as an Italian vulgarism, will be found used "in this sense by such ancient Italians as Plautus, Ovid, Horace, Suetonius, Quintillian and others".

In a word, Dr. Auweiler has brought out the fact that the style of medieval writers, so largely influenced by the Scriptures, is not nearly so distant from ancient Latin as is usually thought when students limit the comparison to the Latin classical writers. Jordan very frequently uses the ablative absolute and other participial constructions, but this, too, is probably due to the influence of the Scriptures, for, as Miss Stawell pointed out in an article on Luke The Evangelist, who, she suggests, was a Latin and probably a relative of Vergil, Luke uses the genitive absolute in his Greek gospel in a way that is characteristic of Latin rather than of Greek, but in a way that deeply influenced the style of the Latin scriptures.

NEW YORK CITY.

JAMES J. WALSH, M.D.

THE NEW YORK CLASSICAL CLUB

The Classical Forum

A meeting of The Classical Forum of The New York Classical Club was held in Students' Hall, Barnard College, Saturday, March 12, at 10:30 A. M. The general topic of discussion was The Measurement of Results in Latin Instruction. Two papers were presented—the first, by Dr. Barclay W. Bradley, of the College of the City of New York, who spoke of Recent Experiments in Standard Tests, the second by Mr. Robert Raiman, of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, who reported the results of his experience with the Otis Intelligence Tests.

Dr. Bradley began by reminding his audience of the need for objective standards of judgment of pupils' work, as evidenced by the hopeless divergence in subjective judgments of the same work by teachers. The beginning in Latin had been made under the direction of Professor Hanus, who published two tests, one of vocabulary, and the other of translation of detached sentences. These tests did not fully meet the requirements, in that the material used was somewhat arbitrarily selected, and the scale-values of the various